

entire inhabitants of our city. Almost every one of them connected with nothing. They entered the city poor, with no other capital but a father's blessing or a mother's prayers. To what do they owe their present station? Not to good luck, as you sometimes think, but to the habits which they acquired while clerks or apprentices—habits of frugality, order, industry, knowledge of their business, attention to their employers' interests, and a determination never to take the first step in the downward course of vice. It would be an invasion and improper to mention names. They will suggest themselves to the minds of every clerk. There is not a young man in Hartford, but who, with the same habits, can have the same opportunities and meet with the same success.

Free Press,

BURLINGTON, VT.

FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 4, 1851.

Mr. S. M. PATTINGILL, our authorized advertising and circulation agent in Boston and elsewhere, of this paper.

We cut the following from the Troy Whig of the 28th.

Removals and Appointments by the President.

JOHN T. BROWN, late Senator from Erie County, has been appointed Marshal of the Northern District of New York, vice Palmer V. Kellough, removed. Wm. T. Whelan, Postmaster at Troy, vice Thomas Clowes, removed.

There are several other rumored removals and appointments, which have not been publicly announced.

If the "rumored removals" are of the character of those recorded above, we can only express our profound astonishment that they should come from a Whig Administration!

—PALMER V. KELLOUGH, of Utica, as we happen to know, was not an applicant for the Office of Marshal of the Northern District of New York, nor any other office. He is one of the most active and most deservingly popular Whigs in New York, and was never suspected, for a moment, of working for pay. He is a Whig on principle and conviction, and has always been found ready and willing to devote his time, his means, and his large influence, to secure the triumph of Whig Principles.

He was appointed Marshal within the first week of General TAYLOR's glorious Administration, and his appointment, as we know, found him in New York City, and was as unexpected to him as it was gratifying to his friends and to Northern New York generally, and but a well-earned compliment to his character and generous labors in the Whig cause.

—MR. CLOWES, the "removed" Postmaster of Troy, was also appointed by General TAYLOR, and while his present successor, Wm. T. WILKARD, and such men as ANOS K. HADLEY and other well-known Whigs, were also applicants for the post, Mr. Clowes has ever been a Whig soldier for the working day—unflinching in his opinions, active and untiring in his services in the Whig ranks, of unimpeachable and wholly unimpeachable personal and political integrity, and unflinchingly competent to perform any public duty assigned to him. By the testimony of all parties, he has proved an efficient, acceptable, a faithful Officer, and his long and valuable services in support of the Whig Cause deserved a better reward than the Troy Post Office, and, above all, should have certified him against a careless removal.

That such Whigs should be removed from office, by a Whig Administration is deeply to be lamented, both on the score of justice and policy. If long-tried and faithful Whigs are thus proscribed "in the house of their friends," and smitten by weapons that they themselves labored to place in the sinner's hand, well and pertinently, and pungently, may the *Boston Atlas* quote the prophetic language of Mr. Merriam to Godfrey Bortman, when he fled down the giant cottages, and drove the dwellers from the knins of Dornelough, "See if your ain roof-tree stand the firmer for that!"

—The *Boston Atlas* of the 25th says, (the italics are ours):—

LEGISLATURE.—In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Buckingham made a report from the special Committee on such of the Governor's Address as relates to slavery. The report is long and elaborate, and concludes with recommending that the accompanying preamble and resolve be passed, with a bill, extending the application of the writ of *Habeas Corpus*, and for the further protection of personal liberty.

We respectfully invite the comments of the *Boston Courier*, the Government Printing press of that City, on this paragraph. The *Courier* has taken every available occasion to denounce, in round terms, the Legislature of Vermont, for passing a Law "extending the application of the writ of *Habeas Corpus*, and for the further protection of personal liberty," and we should be glad to divert the attention of that ably-conducted and highly "conservative" paper, for a while, to the threatened mischief in the same direction of Massachusetts. If Massachusetts shrinks, just at this juncture, pass a Law for the better security to all her inhabitants of the inalienable rights of *Habeas Corpus* and Trial by Jury, (and this is precisely what Vermont has done and no more nor less) we feel a little curious to know what the *Courier* will do about it. We hope it will exercise a little more charity towards a sinning neighbor than it has towards its *Aunt*.

—A few days ago, the *Courier* took occasion to vilify and disparage both the courage and patriotism of Vermont, by saying that her *Habeas Corpus* act of the last session was intended as mere bravado, and wanted insult to the South, because it was notorious (according to the *Courier*) that there are no fugitive Slaves in Vermont, and that the fugitive Slave Law would never have occasion to be enforced here. The *Courier* knows nothing whereof it affirms, and it is not wonderful, therefore, that its conclusions and premises should be found to be as "swords points." That paper is egregiously mistaken in its premises. Vermont is quite as liable as any State in the Union to be visited by Slave-catchers—and what is more, and what will doubtless awaken the profoundest astonishment in the *Courier*, there is no State in the Union that is less likely to resist the legal and constitutional operation of the Fugitive Slave Law. If a man should be arrested in Vermont as a fugitive Slave, there would be no tumult, no row, no rescue. We undoubtedly believe that Mr. Marshall Pettit could have peacefully arrested Shadrach Sims, and safely held him in custody, in any County in this State; and if, by the just and fair adjudgment of Law, he were found to be "owing service," under the Constitution, he would be delivered up. Doubtless, and what God for it? he would be in

tituted to the protection of the writ of *Habeas Corpus*, and the right of Trial by Jury, which the laws of Vermont grant to all her inhabitants not charged with "TREASON, FELONY, OR OTHER CRIME." (To use the words of the Constitution of the U. S.) in other States. Through these gates, protecting the Citadel of Freedom, every man has a right to pass to slavery! If the South claim their Slaves as "property," the Constitution of the United States declares that in such suits, "where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of TRIAL BY JURY SHALL BE PRESERVED"—if they claim them as "persons," neither the writ of *Habeas Corpus* nor the right of Trial by Jury can be denied. It is true that the Constitution declares that "persons" escaping from "service or labor," (meaning Slaves) shall be "delivered up" to the party "to whom such service or labor may be due." Vermont offers no opposition to this. She only declares by what steps, under the Constitution, the party "to whom such service or labor may be due" shall establish his claim.

—Vermont is entirely loyal to the Constitution and the Laws. She seeks no redress of grievances outside of Law. What the Constitution secures to Freedom, she ardently wishes to secure; what that instrument denies, she does not demand. When she takes ground different from this, she will submit to the humiliation of being ranked with South Carolina. *Unflinching*, Mr. *Courier*, she demands to be placed along side of MASSACHUSETTS AND THE CONSTITUTION.

Removal of a Veterans' Whig.

We learn from the New York papers that EZRA SMITH has been removed from the office of Collector, at Plattsburgh, and Mr. PEABODY appointed in his place. Mr. SMITH, like Messrs. CLOWES and KELLOUGH, whose removal we noticed on Saturday, was appointed by President TAYLOR, and was an able, faithful and efficient officer, possessing the respect and confidence of the whole community. We record these removals of tried and true Whigs with a feeling of regret and mortification, and with a longing recollection of the memory of Captain Tyler.

The Albany Evening Journal this speaks of Mr. SMITH—

Capt. EZRA SMITH was an officer in the Army during the War with England, through which he served with credit. At the close of the War he went into Mercantile business in Washington County, with Capt. BROWN, his companion in arms, and Father of the gallant Col. BROWN, whose sword and Pen were alike distinguished in the Mexican War.

In the memorable Legislature of 1824, Capt. SMITH was a Member of the Assembly, and in the conflict between CHAYLOR and ADAMS, was prominently and efficiently devoted to Mr. ADAMS and the Electoral Law. We were with him then, and know how nobly he stood up for the right.—We have been with him ever since, and know that he has never for a moment faltered in his Whig faith or neglected his Whig duty. As a Soldier, a Whig, and a Man, EZRA SMITH was entitled to the office which Gen. TAYLOR gave him, from which, however, he has been removed by Mr. PEABODY.

We copy with great pleasure the following article from the *Washington Republic*. It is indubitably a merited and keen rebuke to those portions of the "Southern Press" which look upon the election of HAMILTON FISH, as the colleague of WILLIAM H. SEWARD, in the U. S. Senate, as a "portentous proceeding."

The "interests" and the rights of all sections of this Union will receive high-souled and statesmanlike consideration from such men as HAMILTON FISH. He is precisely what we demand a NATIONAL Whig—a Whig who will stand by the CONSTITUTION and the Laws.

Thence Rome in Tyber went, and the wide arch Of her great empire met!

He is of the old and tried blood of the Revolution, true in great tribulation and adversity, loyal to Freedom by instinct, and obedient to Law and Order by educated conviction. When the "Southern Press" repudiate or distrust such men as HAMILTON FISH, it may be time to up and march danger to the Union. The Republic very opportunely steps in to avert this danger.

(From the *Washington Republic*.)

Vote Senator.

The *Southern Press* looks upon the election of HAMILTON FISH to the Senate of the United States as a "portentous proceeding"—charges him with being the "real Free-soil strip"—and indulges in a number of illiberal and unworthy sneers at him, as if he were a wicked Freesoiler or Abolitionist like Mr. CHASE or Mr. STURGEON.

Mr. Fish not only never belonged to any Freesoil organization, but has been always a Whig, has been nominated by Whigs, and all along voted for and sustained by all the Whigs in the Legislature of New York, with a single exception. His personal associations and sympathies are the most resolute friends of an agitator or demagogue. He will be the last man to act from fictions or fanciful inducements; for such is his solid, tranquil, and unobscured temperament, that such inducements can find no lodgment in his breast. He is a man of a high and lofty political faith, President Franklin, and will yield a firm and cordial support to the Administration.

If the interests of the South suffer from no more "fanciful" or "aggressive" influences than are likely to be exercised by HAMILTON FISH, in his votes and speeches in the Senate of the United States, we apprehend that they will be safe to the end of time.

—The *New York Courier & Enquirer* quotes the following from the N. Y. Herald, and asks "what does it mean?" Our private opinion is that means precisely what it says!

From the *Herald*.

I am happy to learn that E. Kingman, Esq., the well-known Washington correspondent of the *Journal of Commerce*, the *Carleton Courier*, and the *New York Commercial Advertiser*, has received an appointment to one of the newly-created clerkships in the State Department, at a salary of some \$1,800 or \$2,000, I forget which.

The appointment he receives comes to him through the kind offices of his old personal friend, and former Latin pupil, Senator Foote.

If a good and capable Whig wants an office under this Whig administration, let him get the aid of Democratic Senators, and his success will be far more certain than it would be with the aid of Whig Senators, or any other Whigs.

—We invite the attention of our readers to the advertisement of JAMES SIMMONS & Co., Boston. Their stock of READY MADE CLOTHING is the most extensive and desirable in New England, and they are prepared to answer any calls that may be made upon them.

—The "Money article" in the Boston Atlas of the 26th (yesterday) contains the following:—

"We learn from the *Courier* that the Legislature of Vermont, at its last session, authorized the Rutland and Burlington Railroad Company to make a mortgage of the property, and issue bonds bearing 7 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually, on the 1st of February and 1st of August of each year. This mortgage is set to exceed \$1,500,000, is payable in twelve years, and is not to increase the liabilities, but is to pay the company bonds as they mature, and liquidate the small floating debt. The mortgage has recently been completed, and the conditions complied with. The trustees are Franklin Haven and Samuel Hooper, Esqs., of this city. The directors have decided to disburse of half a million of dollars in these bonds, to pay off the floating debt, and that portion of the old bonds which had due in 1851 and 1852."

At the late meeting of the directors of the Rutland and Burlington and Vermont Central Railroads, matters were so far arranged as to establish equal rates for transportation to all competing points. The two roads will be joined at Burlington, if the present arrangement should be carried into effect. The advantages of such a connection will be readily seen, particularly as it affects the future business facilities at Rouse's Point. We were pleased to learn that more than a fair prospect exists of the bridge bill being passed the present session.—The *Ogdensburg Sentinel* states that during the late bridge demonstration at that place, nearly six cars, containing more than one hundred persons each, arrived, besides large numbers who came in their own conveyances from the surrounding localities. It is estimated that there were from ten to twelve thousand people present!

We trust "the two roads will be joined at Burlington," whether or no. It appears to us to be especially absurd that two roads having a common terminus at Burlington and running through, and accommodating the business of, quite distinct sections of country, should not have been "joined," long ago. Such a junction would appear to be demanded by both the public and corporate interests involved.

—The extentiveness and cordiality with which the name of WINFIELD SCOTT is hailed, as the next Whig Candidate for the Presidency, is the most significant sign of the times. From Maine to Missouri the gallant and incorruptible Veteran has legions of warm and zealous friends—not so much among the Politicians, perhaps, as among the People. Like the good and noble TAYLOR, his patriotic life, his gallant services, the unquestioned purity and elevation of his character, and the just renown that surrounds his name, have made him independent of cliques and cabals and superior to them, and if, as we undoubtedly believe and hope, he should be the nominee of the next Whig National Convention, his nomination would be another demonstration of the supremacy of the popular will. We do not hesitate to say that General SCOTT is, without a competitor, our choice for the next Presidency. We have the same confidence in him, that the glorious single-heartedness and comprehensive patriotism of President TAYLOR, (whose death the Country finds daily and hourly cause to mourn) inspired in all who approached him. We trust him without a pledge, or a limit, in all that concerns the welfare and prosperity of the Republic; and we hail with the highest satisfaction the swelling of the popular voice that is destined to carry him to the Presidency, because it is the voice of the patriotic and "unterrified" FREEDMEN of the Country.

COURT CASE.—The case of the Bank of Burlington v. J. D. West was given to the Jury, on the charge of Judge BEXFORD, yesterday afternoon, and in the evening they came into Court with a verdict for the Defendant. This is the third trial that this young man has been subjected to, on the charge of passing spurious money upon the Bank, and three Juries have acquitted him. Our own opinion is that the rash witness, Mr. Marcus Tullius Cicero Stanley, of the New York Police Gazette, didn't make half so favorable an impression upon the Jury as he expected to, by declaring to them that "Mr. GRISWOLD had acted so like a damned scoundrel that he (Stanley) wouldn't come to Burlington to save the Bank from perdition," and that he had "perjured the Defendant for years with the aid of a blood-brother." Mr. GRISWOLD is a gentleman not apt to act like a "damned scoundrel," and under any circumstances, and "perjuring" people in the temper mentioned is not generally held to be the most judicious method of securing the ends of justice.

—THE STATE OF ALABAMA, Attorney General and SILAS STANLEY, indicted for an Assault and Battery, was the next case tried. It was commenced last evening, and given to the Jury at 10 o'clock this morning. On returning into Court they rendered a Verdict of Guilty, as to Attorney, and Not Guilty, as to Stanley. Mr. Stanley's Attorney SAUL L. L. UNDERWOOD, Esq., for the Prosecution; WYLLIES LYMAN and L. E. CHITTENDEN, Esqs., for the Defence.

—A Jury was empaneled in the case of PERKINS, Administrator of PARRIS v. FARRIS, but after the opening by Messrs. PHILLIPS, for PARRIS, and A. PECK, for FARRIS, the cause was continued.

There being no other Jury causes on the docket, the Jury were discharged this afternoon.

—The *Burlington Courier* of to-day comes out flat footed for a New Party. It was Mr. Alexander, we believe, a highly respectable gentleman, once king of Macedon, who wept because there were no more worlds to conquer. Our friend of the *Courier* appears to be distressed because there are no more Parties to be conquered! He has tried his hand about all the parties that have ever showed fight to the Whigs of Vermont, and having got pretty essentially used up in each, is now raving distracted to get up a "new" one! That's right Mr. *Courier*. Try it again. Never say die. Bring on your potatoes if you want 'em day.

The Whigs of Vermont have got tolerably accustomed to flouting the pot-smoked "opposition" of this State, and will be neither surprised nor alarmed at any "new" combination that may take place. So work away on you, don't cut off your nose, the Whigs will not be frightened by the *Levi's* in. They know the difference between a bray and a roar.

The Bridge!

The Senate of New York, on Monday last, ordered to the third reading the bill granting to the Northern (Ogdensburg) Railroad Company the right to construct a Bridge at Rouse's Point.

The friends of this desirable improvement do not permit it to slumber. The advantages it promises both to Stockholders and to the public are too great to be surrendered. A meeting will be held to urge the project forward, on TUESDAY NEXT (the 8th inst.) at the Town House in Hinesburgh, to which we invite the notice of our readers. We hope there will be a full attendance from Burlington, for Burlington will reap "the lion's share" of the benefits of the Road. We learn that President WHEELER, who is thoroughly conversant with all questions pertaining to Plank Roads, will be present.

—The *SARATOGA* touched Port Jackson, yesterday, on her Northern "Exploring expedition," and returned last evening. This morning, she started again, and we hope, will go farther and fare better, in spite of the maxim.

We learn from President DEXTER, that the Line Boats will probably be out by Monday next!

Mississippi Valley Railroad.

The friends of this projected Road, through the Valley of the Mississippi River, appear to be moving in earnest in its behalf. A large meeting was held in Troy, (Vt.) on the 11th inst., composed of inhabitants of that rich and fertile Valley, together with (says the *North Star*) numerous enterprising gentlemen from the Eastern part of Orleans county, from Franklin county, and the southern portion of Canada East, convened at Curtis Elkins' Hotel, in North Troy, on the 11th inst.

The following are among the resolutions adopted after discussion by PORTER BAXTER, Esq., of Derby, Mr. PARSON, of Stantsted, Hon. H. E. ROYCE, of Berkshire, and others:—

Resolved, That a survey of this route shall be made at the earliest practicable day, with a view to the feasibility, character, expense, and general character of the line with reference to its connection with the various railroads approaching it from Portland, Portsmouth, Boston, Lake Champlain and Montreal, as we believe that an accurate examination of the country will satisfy the public that it is the most direct and the cheapest route that can be found between those Atlantic cities, Lake Champlain, and the St. Lawrence.

Resolved, That Hon. H. E. ROYCE, and A. J. ROWELL, Esq., be requested to act as a delegation from inhabitants of Northern Vermont, to visit Portland and Boston, for the purpose of laying before the capitalists of those cities, such information as they may acquire in relation to the practicability of building the Mississippi Valley Railroad, and the benefits it would confer upon them, and their railroads, by direct and easy access to the commerce of the extensive and productive country bordering on the waters of the Mississippi River, Lake Champlain and the St. Lawrence.

In the very able speech of Mr. Spenser RAYMOND, in the New York Assembly, a few days ago, on the School Question, the following eloquent passage occurs in reference to our Collegiate Institutions.

And here, Mr. Chairman, I ask the indulgence of the committee while I allude to remarks, not pertinent to the bills now before us, but which have been thrown out in their discussion. The gentleman from Delaware, (Mr. GLEASON) to whose argument in defence of the Free School principle I listened with great satisfaction, said that the most noble of the public money hitherto devoted to Colleges and Academies, to be withheld from them and bestowed upon Common Schools. I do not agree with him in that desire. I regard these institutions for higher learning as essential parts of a complete system of education for any community. It is enough them, and by them, that Common Schools are to be sustained and improved. Look at any State, or at any section of a State, and you will invariably find that Common School education is efficient and complete, just in proportion as these higher institutions, these fountains and head springs of knowledge, are cherished and supplied.

This is not the place or the time to discuss the utility of liberal studies, to the best interests of any community, nor do I intend to enter upon any such discussion now. I desire to pass simply to say, that looking upon the School System of the State as a *whole*,—as a perfect and complete organization for the culture and educational discipline of all its children, I consider colleges, and academies as essential to its symmetry and its useful strength. The culture of the State, in the highest education of its children extends to the highest culture which their faculties and circumstances will permit. And I hope to see the day when there shall be, through the intelligent and well directed bounty of the State, colleges, academies and universities, whose doors shall be so open to the full and free education of every child who claims New York as his birthplace or his home.

It is said, I know, that Colleges are aristocratic. But how, or why, is this so? Is it aristocratic to be wise? Is there any violation of the principle of republican equality, in becoming learned? Is an ignorant, uncultivated barbarian, necessarily more Democratic—in the true meaning of that word,—than one whose faculties have been trained by educational discipline? No, sir. No man will contend that this is so.

I claim to be a Democrat, sir, in the truest and best meaning of the word, and I would not willingly see any policy adopted which should perpetuate and fortify the factitious distinctions which, which exceed in most of our. And it is therefore, that I desire college education,—culture in the highest department of human knowledge,—brought equally within the reach of the rich and the poor. Close your college doors to every child, except the children of the rich, and you will make them permanently and effectually aristocratic in their teaching and teaching. You may make them the more tools and instruments of wealth, and you confer upon the wealth of the land the additional and the paramount power which intellectual culture never fails to give. Throw open your doors,—invite to the benefits of their culture every child in the State, no matter how poor or low friendless he may be,—and you will certainly destroy every aristocratic distinction in society and in the State.

But it is said, that the poorer classes—the farmers and laborers of the State—do not desire to give their children the benefit of college education; that it is the rich alone who will profit by these higher institutions. It is not so, I know, and you know, and every member of this committee knows, if he will consult the facts within his own experience, that it is not the case. All autumn for the wealth and honor of their children is not thus directed to the breasts of the rich. There is no keener struggle anywhere in the world, than that which often disturbs the heart of the fond father, between his desire to educate and fit for the highest stations of society and of life a promising and gifted son, and the necessity which the college door against his entrance. It is for such—all through the State and in every department of labor and of life, that I desire the highest schools of learning, as well as the lowest, to be thoroughly and entirely free.

For this, however, the public mind is not now prepared, and we are not to attempt to force it to attempt its execution until it shall be thoroughly sustained by public sentiment. I hope, however, to live until I shall witness that consummation.

Plank Road to Hinesburgh.

The friends of this desirable improvement do not permit it to slumber. The advantages it promises both to Stockholders and to the public are too great to be surrendered. A meeting will be held to urge the project forward, on TUESDAY NEXT (the 8th inst.) at the Town House in Hinesburgh, to which we invite the notice of our readers. We hope there will be a full attendance from Burlington, for Burlington will reap "the lion's share" of the benefits of the Road. We learn that President WHEELER, who is thoroughly conversant with all questions pertaining to Plank Roads, will be present.

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(From the *Boston Atlas*.)

Corruption.—The Sergeant-at-Arms of the New York Senate, George W. Bull, has been charged with official corruption. The matter was brought to the attention of the Senate by the well known Mike Walsh, in a petition. It appears that a bill was to be brought into the Senate, imposing heavy penalties upon gamblers. The Sergeant-at-Arms went to New York and saw a Mr. S. S. Strydom, a notorious gambler of that city. He told Strydom that for a consideration he could defeat the bill. After his return to Albany, he corresponded with Strydom, and kept him posted up in regard to the position of the bill. The letters were given below. A committee has been appointed to investigate the matter, which has produced a profound sensation in Albany. Here are the letters.

The Sergeant-at-Arms to Mr. Strydom.

[ENCLOSURE.]
SENATE ROOMS, CAPITAL,
Albany, Feb. 15, 1851.

S. A. STRYDOM, Esq.,
Dear Sir: I am glad to be able to say to you, that I have succeeded in getting Senator Robinson to postpone the introduction of his bill (in regard to which I called on you last Saturday) for a few days. You will see at once, that such moves help, as they do to keep the bill out of the committee to decide this just so far back. Every day's delay is a great gain. I hope to have action taken on it so late as to get through the Assembly this session, even if I do not get it here. I have retained two members who are lawyers, (intending to come in a suit, who are to speak against it, should it come in shape, and who are to assist for \$100. Other expenses, I put down in gross at \$150 more, making \$250 over and above what these interested in the defeat may think I should have for myself.

I keep you advised of any new moves, and assure you I will kill the thing somewhere. I hope to hear soon from you in full confidence. This is written you in your confidential confidence.

Yours, truly,
Geo. W. BULL.

PRIVATE.—BULL.

S. A. STRYDOM.—Dear Sir.—On the other page, I send you a copy of the bill I spoke about when in New York. I am happy to inform you that, by the aid of good counsel, I have got the committee to decide that it shall not be reported back to the Senate; and I have the original in my hands. There are no copies in existence except a few which I caused to be privately printed to-day.

My expenses, paid, and for which I stand pledged, amount within a fraction of \$200, without including doing pay for my own services. Will you do me the justice to assist in making up what should be paid me, and have it ready when I come down next Saturday.

Yours, etc.,
Geo. W. BULL.

Particulars when we meet.

The report from Albany states that Mr. Bull had left that city. These developments have caused the greatest excitement.

Death of Editors.

MAJOR NOBLE.—This event has been anticipated for several weeks; and on Saturday night at half past eleven o'clock, he breathed his last. The great length of time during which Mr. Noble had been connected with the Press of this city, has rendered his name familiar to our whole country, and supercedes the necessity of any obituary of mere words. Like all who are connected with the Press in our country, there are of Major Noble—for he was human—and more widely known than his virtues. But we know that his will can bear witness to a kinder heart never beat in the breast of man, and that the kindness of his nature exposed him to the designs of more cunning and less scrupulous men. He never saw distress that he did not seek to relieve it, and the great aim of his life was to incite benevolence, and to inspire his fellow men with a generous spirit of the heart; while his virtues spring spontaneously from the heart, and will cause many a tear to be dropped to his memory.—N. Y. *Cour & Enquirer*.

JOHN S. SKINNER.—Our Baltimore correspondent sent us word last night, as will be seen, in reference to his long and arduous career, that the most melancholy accident had befallen John S. Skinner, Esq., the venerable, editor of the American Farmer, and of the Plough, Loom and Anvil; and a telegraphic dispatch, received at a later hour, informed us that he had died in consequence of the injuries which he received.

Mr. Skinner was well known to the country, and his editorial and agricultural writings, and a gentleman of unflinching industry and great benevolence of character. Mr. Skinner was for many years postmaster of Baltimore, and subsequently, we believe, Assistant Postmaster General.—*Republic (Washington)*.

ISAAC HILL.—The Hon. Isaac Hill, of New Hampshire, died in the city of Washington, last night, at the age of about 70 years. Mr. Hill for many years exercised a very powerful political influence in New Hampshire, as the leader of the Democratic party, chiefly through his able writings in the New Hampshire Patriot, which had an extensive circulation throughout the State. He also pursued an active co-operation with the political organization of the party, and was repeatedly elected to responsible offices.

The *Boston Advertiser* of yesterday contains the following picture,—pleasing for South Carolina to contemplate, and doubtless true to the life. Our very respectable Cotton Sister had better "hold up" a little. By-and-by something may give way.

WASHINGTON, March 25th, 1851.—The letter of Col. F. W. Hayne, the Attorney General of South Carolina, to the Southern Patriot, appears today, and will attract attention.

The Colonel tells the people of S. C., that they have lost one chance for rebellion, and will soon have another. "My policy," he says, "is not to teach that disunion was a thing certain in the future." He advises preparation for a "physical contest." But Mr. Hayne reckons without his host, when he says that the President, Mr. Webster, Gen. Scott, Mr. Clay, Mr. Cass, and others, are determined to give them a chance for "flat rebellion."

Col. Hayne honestly shows his hand. The parties above named will show him a game worth two of his. South Carolina may secede tomorrow, and I will undertake to say that the movement will be in no way noticed by the U. S. Government, except by the withdrawal of the United States military force from Fort Mifflin and the placing of U. S. steam vessels off the harbors of Charleston, Beaufort, and St. Helena, to collect the revenue.

The state of things will then be this:—The U. S. Mail will be taken from Wilmington, N. C., to Savannah. The Banks of South Carolina will suspend, because their creditors cannot pay them. The cotton crops will be sent, at a heavy loss, to Savannah. Houses in Charleston will become of little value,—for her trade will cease. The slaves will become valueless and burdensome, and their masters will drive them off, or run away from them;—the very state of things that John Randolph predicted. Taxes were doubled for 1851; but the next year they must become destructive of all business and property; and the State can neither borrow nor pay. The South Carolina revolution cannot be sustained beyond one crop.

It is rumored that Gen. Caleb Cushing, one of the heroes of Mexico, went on to Washington, not long ago, to lay before the Mexican Commissioners a claim for his robbery, as he came home through Mexico, of the MSS. journal of his residence in China as American Commissioner. Whereupon Mr. Secretary, the Washington correspondent of the Richmond Whig, pounces upon the gallant General as follows:

"I've been plundered in Mexico—could by bandits." "You're right, your race I must heavily pay." "Yes; if you could and stole all my money—pay!" "Then, Caleb Cushing, you are the thief!"

At a meeting of the Directors of the People's Bank, held at Derby Lane, recently, Harry Baxter, of Barton, was elected President, and—Sheafe, of Westminster, Cashier.—*Calendarian*.

If, as we infer, "Sheafe" means our friend N. T. SHEAFE, Esq., we congratulate the People's Bank on securing the services of that gentleman in the responsible post mentioned. Mr. SHEAFE is excellently qualified to perform its duties, both by business habits and cool and steady judgment.

There's a good time coming boys; Wait a little longer!

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